

NOVEMBER, 1944

# *The* INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



## *Official Magazine*

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS... CHAUFFEURS  
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

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# GOP Hires Sharpshooter

**T**HE Republican party has organized what it describes as a "labor press news service." But in announcing it, the Republicans say "This labor press news service will be a regular weekly news service right up to election day."

It is nice to have the Republicans admit that their only interest in the labor press is during the campaign and that their "news service" will expire with their candidate on November 7.

For once in this campaign the Republicans have spoken the truth.

The Republican "news" service prominently quotes editorials from a paper published by John E. Breidenbach of Dayton, Ohio, bitterly attacking Sidney Hillman and the CIO.

The Republicans say that labor as a whole is against the Political Action Committee. And they quote Breidenbach to prove it.

This raises the question—"Who is this man Breidenbach, the oracle of the labor movement in Ohio who is being so widely quoted by the Republicans?"

Thanks to the *Ohio Teamster*, the official newspaper of the Teamster Unions of that state, we can tell you.

The *Ohio Teamster* in its current issue devotes an entire page to exposing Breidenbach.

It seems he went on the Republican payroll in Ohio in 1940 when "Honest John" Bricker was running for governor. And since then Bricker has paid him more than \$29,000 for salary and "expenses" in the 1940 and 1942 campaigns.

Almost 40 per cent of this went to Breidenbach personally, his son and his newspaper which the Republicans quote so enthusiastically.

No wonder they quote it. They paid it enough.

Breidenbach attempted to prevent the Ohio state convention of the AFL from indorsing Roosevelt for a fourth term but he was beaten by more than 5 to 1.

Breidenbach can't get along with the CIO and he can't get along with the AFL either.

In fact, Breidenbach sometimes has trouble getting along with himself. He once took a shot at the reflection of himself in the ceiling of a Dayton hotel.

He ought to be a big help to Dewey in this campaign because Dewey is spending most of his time fighting images and reflections. Dewey can hold 'em and Breidenbach can shoot 'em.



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**Official Magazine** INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS  
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLI

NOVEMBER, 1944

No. 12

## Here's the True Statler Story!

**Drunken Naval Officers, Cursing President and Molesting  
Women, Provoked Brawl—One Was Stepson of  
Washington Newspaper Executive**

Office of Publication  
222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis 4, Ind.  
Daniel J. Tobin, Editor  
Lester M. Hunt, Assistant Editor

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WELL, the old days of dirty politics are here again. It is generally stated that when men or organizations amount to nothing they are never mentioned in the press.

Consequently, the Teamsters' Union must be the outstanding union in the nation and its influence must be so greatly feared by the leaders in the Republican party, including the Republican press, that they have become almost desperate in trying to make a mountain out of a molehill in what they describe as "the Battle of the Statler."

On Monday morning, October 2, the *Times Herald* of Washington, D. C., published an article charging that Daniel J. Tobin led a mob in a drunken brawl in a bar room in the Statler Hotel and that as a result of the inciting speech made to the Teamsters' convention and banquet by President Roosevelt, this so-called gang of Teamsters assailed two naval officers, etc., etc.

Tobin, after visiting one of his sons on Sunday evening, October 1, returned to his hotel in New York where he received several long-distance calls from newspapers regarding the incident. He stated he knew nothing



ing about what they were writing or reading to him over the telephone; that it was all new information to him, and all of which he strenuously denied.

He first stated he was not in any brawl; he was not in the habit of participating in brawls at any time during his life.

Tobin left the banquet hall with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Joseph Padway, counsel for the federation and for the Teamsters' Union; William Birthright, president of the Barbers' International Union, and went to his room, where he discussed matters pertaining to the campaign and to legal questions concerning labor.

All of those gentlemen can make oath to this statement. Consequently, Tobin knew nothing about any brawl and did not participate in any brawl.

He made a denial which he handed to newspaper men at a press conference at Democratic national headquarters, but the statement was so chopped up that his denial accomplished nothing, and the anti-Roosevelt press headed by the *Chicago Tribune* kept on repeating the story and rehashing it until such time as they aroused the disgust and contempt, not only of Teamsters, but of all other fair-dealing, fair-minded, honest-thinking Americans.

In other words, the campaign of the Statler to help the Republican candidates reacted against them in many places. It was a modern repetition of the Bouchard blunder in the campaign of James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland in 1884.

As a result of the foolish mouthings by Bouchard carried by the press of that day, which were intended to incite all Americans against a certain religious class, Blaine lost the election.

Patrick A. Collins, afterwards mayor of Boston, campaigned the State of New York in behalf of Grover Cleveland and carried the state for the Democratic candidate. The state was almost always Republican up to that time.

"The Battle of the Statler" was another

one of the blunders of the press in their anxiety to help their candidate.

The real story is this: Those two young naval officers who had been raised up to high heaven by the newspapers as having been decorated for bravery, were, according to all evidence, imbibing freely all evening and were hanging around the mezzanine floor at the entrance to the banquet hall, accosting everyone who came out and challenging them, using vile language and calling them names for supporting Roosevelt, etc.

Only one of those young men had been overseas and the man who was overseas was never decorated for anything.

This is our information, which can be checked with the Senate committee which looked into the affair.

The overseas man, who seemed to have led the brawl, is the stepson of a prominent newspaper official in Washington. His stepfather's paper did not publish the article. There is, however, a strong bond binding newspapers, even when they disagree politically. In this instance they are united against Roosevelt.

The paper officered by the stepfather of this naval officer did not publish the bitter article against the Teamsters, but got an associate paper in Washington to publish the article, and then, apparently by some underground influence, was able to get the other papers to follow up and keep harping on the Teamsters' brawl or the "Battle of the Statler."

Some newspapers went too far in the matter and they created an intense feeling against their candidate for their unfair, unjust and untrue statements.

Tobin refused to give any information out to the press except to deny the charge. When, however, certain authorities in Washington called upon us to cooperate, we did—not because we desired to get into the lime-



light but because the statements were so utterly false that we could not very well hold back any longer, especially when a senate committee sent a man to our office for statements of what we knew about the brawl.

We then began to ask for affidavits signed by the individuals who were present watching this affair. Nearly every one of the affi-

davits denied the statements and charged the officers with starting this trouble. We are herein publishing a few of the affidavits as a sample.

Some have language so nauseating—language the officers addressed against the President of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the army and navy—that they are unprintable.

### Both Officers Were Drunk, Says Affidavit

STATE OF ILLINOIS }  
COUNTY OF COOK } SS:

I was present at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the night of Saturday, September 23, 1944, in attendance at a banquet tendered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

I was delegated by my union in Chicago to be present at this function, which was part of a program convened for a two-day session on business matters pertaining to the affairs of the International Union.

The President of the United States was the guest of honor at this banquet, and also in attendance were many others, including Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Union, and Mr. William Green, president, American Federation of Labor.

At the conclusion of the banquet the delegates present left the banquet room and filed outside to return to their respective hotels or rooms in the Statler Hotel.

The time was approximately 10:30 p. m. and I was one of a small group of delegates who remained on the banquet room floor after all others had dispersed.

I would say there were about 15 or 20 delegates talking just outside of the banquet room at this time.

I saw two naval officers come up the stairway leading from the main floor to the banquet room floor of the Statler.

I saw the taller of the two, holding in his hand a large flower, and both were apparently under the influence of liquor. They approached the group of delegates and the taller officer insisted upon those present in the group smelling the flower which he had in his hand. They became most insulting when they observed campaign buttons in the lapels of the coats of several delegates present.

They used grossly insulting language of a nature which is unprintable and addressed same to the President of the United States and to the Teamsters' Union.

They removed their coats and hats, loosened their tunics and ties, and offered to fight those present.

At this time the hotel police arrived with the chief of the hotel ushers and endeavored to restrain the officers. Just then one of the officers made a "flying tackle" at one of the delegates. Both fell and landed on a chair near the wall.

Then the shore patrol military police arrived. The arresting officer identified himself as Lieutenant Ross. He made the naval officers dress properly, put on their tunics and hats, and escorted them to a waiting patrol wagon outside of the hotel.

I can positively state that at no time was Mr. Tobin, president of the International Union, present when this affair happened.



He had left the banquet room immediately after the conclusion of the banquet and passed me as I stood outside of the banquet room door.

The affair referred to in this statement occurred 40 minutes later.

I saw no blows being struck, but did see the taller officer swinging his hands wildly and offering to fight any one of the delegates present.

The only time that any remonstrance was made towards the officers was when they continued using most vile language directed towards the President of the United States as Commander in Chief, and then they were reminded as to their status of naval officers.

I can say that the chief usher of the Hotel Statler was present during most of this affair, and he was also the target of a most-insulting attack by both officers, who were decidedly very drunk, and were unable to walk straight.

The arresting officer, Lieutenant Ross, was most insistent when he arrived on the banquet room floor, that the naval officers dress immediately and leave the hotel.

He was obliged to separate the taller of the two officers from a grip he had on the chief of the hotel ushers, and when they had buttoned up their tunics, adjusted their ties, and got their hats, he escorted them from the hotel.

(S) PETER J. HOBAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, A. D. 1944.

JULIUS E. SOLOMON, *Notary Public*.

### Officers Were Using Foul Language

262 Washington St.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I, Charles A. Burns, on Saturday night, September 23, 1944, attended a banquet at the Hotel Statler in Washington, D. C., as a representative of the Teamsters' Joint Council No. 10 of Boston, Mass.

After the banquet was over and President Roosevelt had left and International President Daniel J. Tobin had left the hall with A. F. of L. President William Green, I then went out on the mezzanine, where pictures were being shown.

I spent some time looking over the pictures and was on my way to the lower lobby when I heard two naval officers using profane language and cursing the President of the United States. I, being in the navy in the last war, talked with one, the two-striper lieutenant, and calmed him for a while. I looked around to see the 2½-striper lieutenant-commander punching and kicking a man who was holding him and trying to quiet him down.

A few minutes later I saw the two-striper punch a man in the mouth, splitting it very badly. He also hit this man in the eye and forehead before we were able to stop him.

I knew these two officers had been drinking, as they had taken off their coats and were inviting anyone to fight. No one wanted to fight with the two officers because they respected the men in the uniform of the United States.

I then saw a manager of the Hotel Statler plead with them to put their coats on and behave themselves. This they refused to do. The manager then sent a man to call the Shore Patrol.

Two naval officers from the Shore Patrol came, made them put on their coats and took them away in a beach wagon.

(Signed) CHARLES A. BURNS,  
Vice-President of Joint Council No. 10, Boston, Mass.

(Signed) HEREPSEMA AKMEKJIAN,  
*Notary Public.*

Oct. 5, 1944.

My commission expires Feb. 21, 1951.

### **Navy Officer Made Unprovoked Assault**

On the night of September 23, 1944, I, Charles Murphy, immediately after President Roosevelt and President Tobin of the Teamsters had left the banquet hall, while strolling along and talking with a group of Teamsters in the Statler Hotel, two naval officers came along and called one member of the group who was nearest to them.

After talking to the naval officers, he came back to the group. The officers, who appeared to be under the influence of liquor, came over to the group using the foulest language and without a word of warning, one of the officers punched a member of the group in the jaw.

The other officer was dancing around, inviting the group to fight. In his jumping around, he hit another Teamster in the mouth. No one would hit these men, as they respected the uniform of the United States navy.

The manager of the Hotel Statler tried to reason with these men but they would not listen to him. He finally sent someone to call the Shore Patrol, who came and took these men away.

(Signed) CHARLES MURPHY.

(Signed) HEREPSEMA AKMEKJIAN,  
*Notary Public.*

Oct. 5, 1944.

My commission expires Feb. 21, 1951.

### **Lieutenant Attacked Man from Behind**

On the night of September 23, after a dinner at the Hotel Statler, I went up to Room 1032 to get my hat and some other hats and came down to the mezzanine floor to give them to the others. When I got there two naval officers were there fighting.

I was standing there when this naval lieutenant was going to hit this man from the back. I held his arm and said to him—"You fellows should not be fighting," and with that he stood back and said nothing. Then, out of a clear sky, he hit me on the mouth and split it and then hit me on the eye and forehead and then I had to defend myself so I hit him back in self-defense. Then somebody stepped in and stopped it. I went into the dining room to get a piece of ice to stop the blood from the cut on the mouth and when I came out the officers were gone.

(Signed) JOHN J. DUFFY.

(Signed) HEREPSEMA AKMEKJIAN,  
*Notary Public.*

Oct. 5, 1944.

My commission expires Feb. 21, 1951.



### "To Hell with the President," Said Officer

I, John F. English, delegate to the Teamsters convention held Saturday, September 23rd, at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., after the meeting had ended and the President, Tobin, and Green had left the hall I was standing with a group of delegates talking when someone asked me if I was a Democrat.

I said "Yes" and he said to the two naval officers "Here is a Democrat—argue it with him." They asked me to step back a few steps, then they started telling me that we were no good, causing strikes, etc.

I said the President had just given labor credit, as only one-tenth of one per cent went on strike since we agreed not to strike. They said, "To hell with the President, — the President—he is no good." I then told them that as officers they shouldn't talk that way; they would be demoted and maybe dishonorably discharged, and I told them I wouldn't talk to them any more. I then walked back to the other delegates.

They followed me back to the crowd and started to be abusive. We respected the uniforms and decorations and tried not to notice them. Then the lieutenant-commander struck McMorrow and McMorrow grabbed him—did not strike him, but sat him down in a chair. Then the lieutenant struck Duffy.

Someone sent for the hotel manager. When he came he asked them if they were guests of the hotel. They said "No." He asked them why they were causing this trouble, as one of the guests had been struck and badly beaten. The lieutenant said he did it. They abused the manager and started pushing him around. He then sent for the Shore Patrol and they took them away.

(Signed) JOHN F. ENGLISH.

(Signed) HEREPSEMA AKMEKJIAN,

*Notary Public.*

Oct. 5, 1944.

My commission expires Feb. 21, 1951.

### Lieut. Dickins Molested Woman

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA }  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA } SS:

Helen Rowland, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

My name is Helen Rowland. I was in the Statler Hotel on the night of Saturday, September 23rd. I was with Mrs. Frank Lee. We were on the mezzanine floor in front of the main entrance to the banquet hall just as a large group of men were leaving the large banquet hall. We were on our way to the ladies' room from the cocktail room downstairs.

Suddenly a tall, somewhat thin person, without a coat or hat, grabbed my left arm, swung me completely around to face him. I had never seen the man before in my life. He definitely appeared to me to be under the influence of liquor. He asked me, "Who are you for?" I replied, "I am for Roosevelt, the same as you." He replied, "I am not; he is no damn good." With that, he let go of my arm, and I proceeded on.

On October 2, 1944, the picture of Lt. Randolph Dickins, Jr., appeared in the Washington papers in connection with the statement he gave to the press concerning the incident in which he was involved with members of the Teamsters' Union, following the President's speech. I immediately recognized Lt. Dickins as the man who had



grabbed my arm that Saturday night. From the picture that appeared in the papers, I am absolutely positive that Lt. Dickins was the man who grabbed my arm.

(Signed) HELEN ROWLAND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1944.

(Signed) MYRA LOOSE,

*Notary Public, District of Columbia.*

### She Recognized Lieut. Dickins

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA }  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA } SS:

Mrs. Frank Lee, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

My name is Mrs. Frank Lee. I am the person mentioned in the affidavit of Helen Rowland, which affidavit I have read. I was with Mrs. Rowland at the time she was grabbed by the person as described in her affidavit and can verify that what she said took place did in fact take place. In addition, I can state that the person who grabbed Mrs. Rowland was carrying in one hand a large, red dahlia with a long stem; that his coat was off and that he definitely appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

I saw pictures published in the paper of Lt. Dickins and can definitely state that this Lt. Dickins is the same person who grabbed Mrs. Rowland's arm and accosted her on the night of September 23rd, as described in her affidavit.

(Signed) MRS. FRANK LEE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1944.

(Signed) MYRA LOOSE,

*Notary Public, District of Columbia.*

All the original affidavits and many others are in possession of Senator Green in Washington. The statements or language used against the President is in the affidavits, but is unprintable.

Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Rowland were visiting at the hotel and were not in any way connected with the Teamsters' Union nor connected with the banquet. We have innumerable other affidavits, but we have not space to publish them. The names of every one referred to here can be checked with the committee of the senate headed by Senator Green of Rhode Island.

Tobin did not give out the information he had gathered several days after the occurrence because of his desire not to say anything that in any way would place the slightest stain or reflection on the uniform

of the navy. There are many thousands of our members in good standing in the army and navy. There are 140,000 truck drivers doing nothing but hauling freight across the country over the road in connection with army and navy necessities.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has almost all of its financial assets in government bonds.

For these reasons and many others, the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters continued to bear the false, insulting statements in the papers rather than to say one word against any member of our wonderful army or of our wonderful navy.

However, when hundreds of telegrams came pouring in from all parts of the country demanding that he set right those false,



villainous statements, and after the senate investigating committee had sent their representative to see him, he found himself compelled to give out the facts and the original copies of the numerous affidavits sworn to by individuals who were present.

The Teamsters' International officials pledge themselves, in accordance with our laws, that if a member of the organization is found guilty of any act of violence in the brawl, he will not be permitted to remain a member of our organization.

In addition to the affidavits printed in this issue, 15 or 20 more are in the possession of the committee investigating the affair. Some of them are from men who hold membership in the American Legion, having served overseas in the last war. One is from a father who has lost a son in this war. This father was one of the men cursed by the naval officers.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again. And how it has arisen, and bounded back! The Illinois Federation of Labor, in their convention about this time, felt so strongly about the false statements made against the president of the Teamsters' Union, in order to smear Roosevelt, that they formed a com-

mittee of the whole and determined by pledges and action to go out and do everything they could—more than they ever did before—in order to help win the election for Roosevelt.

In other words, like the speech of Bouchard in 1884, which did not work, and which injured James G. Blaine, the "Battle of the Statler," magnified beyond understanding, will redound to the injury of the Republican candidates who are backed by the Roosevelt-hating newspapers giving such unwarranted publicity to misstatements of fact.

Men of courage and honor: Show them what you can do. Go out into the highways and byways. See your neighbors, your relatives, your friends. Get your wife out, your son and daughter out. Show them they cannot assassinate your character, your union's good name under the abused privilege of "Freedom of the Press."

Deliver the goods and you will return to office, on November 7, Roosevelt and Truman, and all other decent Democratic candidates with the biggest majority a candidate ever received in your state. That's the way to pay them back. You can do it! You will do it!

## Nebraska Farmer Sends "a Buck for Roosevelt"

Daniel J. Tobin,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Omaha, Nebraska,

I am a farmer, 80 years of age. Worked as blacksmith helper 3 years in the early 1880's with laboring men who were unorganized, so I believe myself capable of judging more fairly than the great mass of farmers, of what labor unions have accomplished for their members as well as all other "forgotten" men and women in this U. S. A.

But the great mass of farmers, with their "rugged independence," must be knocked down and kicked in the face, which they were, by Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, to do any thinking for themselves. Apparently they have forgotten their lesson. Labor has not forgotten and is the great defense opposing reaction.

FRANK E. DOUD.

P. S.—Enclosed please find "a buck for Roosevelt."



## *Roosevelt, Tobin to Broadcast*

November 3 and November 6 are the Dates

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT will give his final pre-election message to the nation over all major radio networks between 10 and 11 o'clock Eastern War Time on the night of November 6.

It will mark the end of the most momentous campaign in American history. On the following day the voters will go to the polls to select the man who will lead this nation in war and lead the world in peace.

Every indication points to the re-election of President Roosevelt, provided every eligible working man votes. If they don't vote any better than they did in 1942, a reactionary Congress will be re-elected along with Thomas E. Dewey, the presidential candidate of the most reactionary open shop leaders of industry.

The campaign of organized labor for Roosevelt will reach its crest the night of November 3 when President Daniel J. Tobin goes on the air from 9 to 9:30, Eastern War Time, over the stations of the National Broadcasting Company plus WCFL in Chicago.

The speech will be rebroadcast over the Don Lee stations of the three Pacific Coast states and Idaho from 10 to 10:30 p. m., Pacific War Time.

A tremendous surge of labor interest in the campaign sent registration levels to record heights in New York and Chicago and encouraged Tobin to believe that both New York and Illinois would go Democratic on November 7.

Reports from labor leaders in Pennsylvania to Tobin's headquarters in the labor division of Democratic campaign headquarters in New York were so optimistic that they led Tobin to make the prediction:

"I am confident that Roosevelt will carry New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania if the working men of those states do their duty and vote."

The political experts have stated that to win, Dewey must carry New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania. If he loses any one of them, it will be impossible for him to be elected.

The Republican hopes for victory have been based on a light vote. If the people don't vote, they think Dewey can slip into the White House. That was one reason for the Republican effort in Congress to keep the soldiers from voting.

It was the reason for a cumbersome election law in New York passed by the legislature under Dewey's leadership.

In New York City, registration officials, by delay and red tape, apparently tried to keep the registration low. But in the working districts of the city men and women stood determinedly in line for hours to qualify to vote.

The result was that in spite of what seemed to be deliberate inefficiency by Republican officials the registration exceeded that of 1940 with indications that New York City would turn out the greatest vote in history on November 7.

Tobin called his staff together from all parts of the country to assist with the details of organizing the labor campaign in the key states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Teamster officials in all key states were busy during the final weeks of the campaign organizing the labor vote and making plans to get every union man and his family to the polls.

"We can win this election by a tremendous majority if we can get out the vote," said International Vice-President Dave Beck of Seattle. "If the union men realized how important their votes are to victory and how much they have at stake on the



outcome of the election, we might carry even Maine and Vermont.

"Maybe Dewey won't appoint Westbrook Pegler as secretary of labor but

you can bet a month's pay that he will appoint somebody Pegler approves of, if we should let Dewey win the election."

## *Unions Jeopardized in California*

### Constitutional Amendment Would Ban Strikes

**I**F THE "right of employment" amendment to the California constitution passes on November 7, organized labor throughout the nation will be instantly plunged into a fight for its existence.

Similar propositions will appear in the legislatures or before the voters of 47 other states.

The California "right of employment" amendment is proposed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles. It was skillfully drawn to avoid conflict with the 14th amendment to the federal constitution protecting the rights of citizens.

The California amendment cancels the right to strike or even to threaten to strike to enforce a closed-shop contract. But it does not make violation a criminal offense. It will not put anybody in jail.

Instead, it makes the union liable to suit in the civil courts for the recovery of damages for any such strike, or any threat of strike. Under the broad language of the proposed amendment, a corporation could challenge the right of a union to even attempt to organize its employees.

Any union pursuing an organizational campaign in California could be kept so busy in the courts that it would have no time to organize. It would be compelled to retain a corps of lawyers to defend itself against damage actions brought in court by employers.

And the lawsuits would not be limited to

what the union had done. It could be sued for what it intended to do.

The proposed amendment states that "anything done or threatened to be done which interferes with, impairs or abridges or which is intended to interfere with, impair or abridge said right (of any person to work without belonging to a union) is unlawful."

If that amendment passes it would automatically set aside all California laws which protect the rights of labor to organize, strike or peacefully picket.

And no future law could be passed by the legislature to restore these rights because it would conflict with the state constitution.

The unions of California are carrying on an intensive campaign against this amendment. They have received valuable cooperation from other citizens.

If the union men of California vote on November 7, they will undoubtedly defeat this drastic proposal to destroy their unions. And while they are voting on that proposition they should remember that the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles is the spark plug of the Republican campaign in California.

Even if the merchants and manufacturers lose their amendment but elect their candidates for President and for Congress, they will have won a victory. The next step will be to convert the California amendment into a federal law.

---

Should we forget the murder of millions of men and women and children in order to show the Germans that we are not mad at them? We should be mad at them and stay mad until they show that civilization has become a national trait.

—Southern Teamster.



# Dewey Opposes Social Security

## Republicans Tipped Hand in Seattle Speech

**T**HE most significant remark Dewey has yet made publicly was during his labor speech in Seattle. At that time he made a record by telling the simple, unvarnished truth. It was such a surprise that people failed to appreciate what it meant.

He said that unemployment compensation and social security must be placed within the framework of free, collective bargaining. He said that was his program.

Do you realize what that means?

It means that these two fundamental questions of human rights would be taken from the field of federal legislation and made a subject for negotiation in union contracts.

If he meant what he said, and it sounds like one of Hoover's ideas, the only social security and unemployment compensation would be contained in union contracts.

How many employers could afford to set aside the huge funds necessary to guarantee unemployment compensation and social security benefits? Only the largest and richest.

Under the plan Dewey announced, probably accidentally, the great bulk of American workers would lose their social security and unemployment protection because their employ-

ers could not afford to pay it. It would mean that every union would be forced to negotiate its own social security protection with each separate employer. There would be no uniform scale.

The big employers would probably refuse pointblank to set aside such huge reserve funds on the ground that nobody else was doing it.

And with no federal law to back them up, the employees would be helpless. They would have lost the greatest gain under the New Deal, which has been security in old age and adversity. This is Dewey's "labor



**"SHE SAID IT REMINDED HER OF THE  
REPUBLICAN POST-WAR PLANS"**



plan" as he revealed it in a nationwide broadcast. Perhaps it has not created the sensation it should have because it sounded too fantastic to take seriously.

Or perhaps people have just gotten into the habit of not taking seriously anything Dewey says.

If this plan is carried into effect, the benefits of the New Deal for the working people would be swept into the wastebasket

the moment the Republicans took office.

Do you want a federal law protecting your security with the funds of the United States treasury behind it?

That's what Roosevelt has put into effect.

Or do you want such security as Tom Girdler will give you of his own free will and accord?

That's what the Republican candidate proposes.

## Many Questions But No Answers

**B**ILL HOLLAMAN, editor of the *Aero-Mechanic*, newspaper of AFL Aeronautical Mechanics District Lodge No. 751 (Seattle), for Boeing aircraft workers, was so impressed with GOP Candidate Dewey's smash-bang little press conference in Seattle recently that he wrote the exciting details of this perfectly amazing interview for his paper.

Holloman said the questions came quick and to the point:

"Governor, what is your position on the return of the Japanese to the West Coast after the war?"

"I expect to get first-hand information on that very subject while I'm on the Coast," he answered. "Next question."

"Governor, what is your stand on the

unemployment compensation provision of the Kilgore Bill?"

"Very interesting subject. I intend to deliver an address on that in the near future. Next question."

"Governor, what plans do you have to secure the rights of workers?"

"I intend to deliver an address on that in the near future. Next question."

The *Aero-Mechanic* editor said that the assembled scribes appeared to have difficulty in finding enough subject-matter in Dewey's replies to enable them to take notes. In summing up this tremendous experience he said: (1) The governor wears his suits extremely well; and (2) the left side of his mustache twitches ever so slightly when he smiles!—*The Union Register, Seattle.*

## Mother Speaks for Son Killed in Service

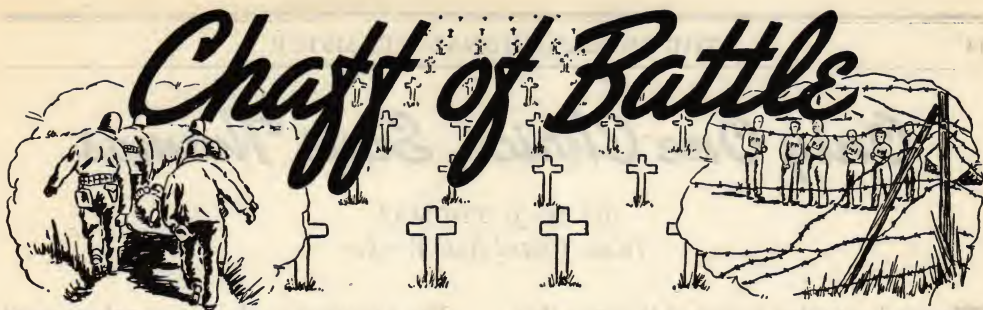
A pathetic response to the letter sent all members of the Teamsters' Union urging their active work in their precincts to re-elect President Roosevelt came from Mrs. Minnie Allen of Winslow, Indiana.

The letter, signed by President Tobin and Secretary Gillespie, was addressed to Mrs. Allen's son, Pearl Allen, Jr., a Teamster.

Mrs. Allen answered the letter explaining why her son would be unable to comply with the request. She reported that he had been killed in military training by the explosion of a mine at Camp Robinson, Texas.

"We have enjoyed reading your monthly magazine," she wrote. "My heart goes out to all the boys who have gone from this union. If my son were living, he would vote with you for the best interests of his country."





**F**IVE more Teamsters have been killed in action on the fighting fronts of the world as American fighting men press closer to Berlin and Tokyo. Eight other Teamsters, five of them from one Philadelphia union, have shed their blood in battle as part of the price of victory. In order that the nation may know the sacrifices that Teamsters are making, all secretaries are asked to send in regular reports on their members in service, giving the rank, branch of service and other available details concerning men killed, wounded, captured or decorated.

### **Killed in Action**

PVT. JAMES CALLAHAN, Local No. 929, Philadelphia. A part of the invasion, Callahan, an infantryman, was killed on D Day. He was one of the first soldiers invading France.

HYMAN COHEN, a member of Local No. 816 of New York City, was killed in action with the marines during the heavy Pacific fighting in September.

LIEUT. E. R. McCULLOUGH, Local No. 657, San Antonio, Tex. The pilot of a B-26 bomber, McCullough was killed over North Africa.

PVT. GILBERT FOMALONT, Local No. 156, Philadelphia. He was killed in France.

S/SGT. JOSEPH LAZZARO, a member of Local No. 182, Utica, N. Y. Lazzaro was a parachute trooper. He was killed in France.

### **Wounded in Action**

PVT. DELMAR BORTON, Local No. 152, Philadelphia, somewhere in France.

PVT. HERBERT CARLSON, Local No. 359, Minneapolis, Minn., in France.

PVT. MEYER TRAGER, Local No. 152, Philadelphia, in the Pacific.

1ST SGT. ARSINI PERRA, Local No. 359, Minneapolis, Minn., in Italy.

SEAMAN JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Local No. 152, Philadelphia, somewhere in the Atlantic.

SGT. SAMUEL HOLTZIN, Local No. 152, Philadelphia, in Africa.

SEAMAN FRANK DI GIACOMO, Local No. 152, Philadelphia, in the Pacific.

CHARLES WOBENSMITH, rank not given, Local No. 152, Philadelphia, in the Pacific.

### **Missing in Action**

S/SGT. CHRIS CHISM, Local No. 152, Philadelphia, missing in France since May 23.

### **Prisoner of War**

S/SGT. JOSEPH M. LEAPER, Local No. 152, Philadelphia. No details given.

### **Decorated for Bravery**

LIEUT. JACK CLOSE, Local No. 44, Seattle, Wash. He was awarded the silver star for gallantry under fire in the Normandy invasion.



## *Only One Choice, Says Thomas*

BY R. J. THOMAS  
*In the United Auto Worker*

**T**HERE is no other conceivable choice than Roosevelt. As a war President, as a peace President, Roosevelt has acquitted himself in such a way that he will rank with Lincoln and Washington as the greatest of our chief executives. As long as he is available for another term, we cannot possibly consider anybody else.

President Roosevelt has earned his standing in American history for two reasons. He was the first President to realize fully labor's rights under our present economic system; and, in time of world crisis, when Hitler and his madmen threatened world domination, he led the American nation into the arena against Hitlerism, and succeeded in turning the tide in favor of democracy.

Roosevelt has not been a "labor President." No chief executive at this stage of our history could align himself with only one class. However, he was the first President who said, clearly and effectively, that labor should enjoy a new status. He said that labor organizations are as legitimate a part of American life as corporations, and that labor organizations deserved the protection of the law.

The Wagner Act was the practical expression of this Roosevelt policy. This law, for the first time, established labor's legal right to collective bargaining. It outlawed the company union, the labor spy, the professional strikebreaker; it ordered employers to deal with unions of labor's own choosing.

The Social Security Act, the extension of unemployment insurance, the Fair Employment Practices Committee, the minimum wage laws are other angles of President Roosevelt's New Deal carried into application.

The President's other great achievement has earned him a place in world history. I refer to his early recognition of the nature of Hitler and Nazism; his realization that democracy and dictatorship were bound to clash. From the outset, he had no illusions about appeasing Hitler, no false idea that Hitler could be isolated to his own backyard while America and the rest of the world continued to live in peace and democracy.

When others wavered, not sure whether the second World War was an "imperialistic war" or a war for freedom, Roosevelt knew all along what the issues were. Through lend-lease, he gave aid to the forces of democracy; when our nation was attacked at Pearl Harbor, he took up the gauntlet. And America, as one, took up the challenge with him.

The job we undertook at Pearl Harbor is not yet completed. After Germany, it will be Japan's turn. And after the Japanese warmakers are annihilated, there will come the problem of helping create a lasting peace.

This is President Roosevelt's job. Nobody else can handle it; certainly not the Hollywood-type racket buster who is the Republican party's white hope.

The members of our union, like all American workers, have a task cut out for them. So bitter are Roosevelt's enemies, so unscrupulous, that it will take every effort labor possesses to insure the re-election of the President.

From now until the polls close next November 7th, we must devote our efforts to mobilizing our fellow-workers in the shops, our neighbors down the street.



## **GOP** *Liberalism Died with Willkie*

### **Bricker Looks Like Harding — Dewey Talks Like Him**

**Editor's Note**—The following article was prepared by President Tobin for the Chicago Daily News, at the request of that newspaper, to bring the viewpoint of the Teamsters' Union in this campaign before its readers.

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

**W**HEN Wendell Willkie died, the last hope of liberalism in the Republican Party died with him.

Up to that sad hour there was some slight justification for those who maintained that a change was desirable and that the nation might go forward under a Republican administration, or at least not go too far back.

Many people believed that Willkie would force Dewey to keep his campaign promises—that his powerful personality would overbalance the influence of the Hoovers, the McCormicks, the Pews, the Tafts and the Brickers.

That possibility no longer exists. The reactionaries are left in undisputed control of the Republican party and of the charming young man they nominated in Chicago one hot day last summer.

The Republican Party is now asking the support of organized labor for a vice-presidential candidate who looks like Harding and a presidential candidate who talks like him.

Our memories go back to 1920 when Harding pledged unequivocal loyalty to the League of Nations and to world peace. We believed Harding because there was no reason to disbelieve him. There was nothing in his record indicating any hostility to the views he expressed in the campaign.

Dewey has not pledged himself to international cooperation as strongly as Harding did. And his past utterances contradict the things he tells us now. At best, he is a recent convert to international cooperation, if he is really a convert. As late as 1940 he was campaigning for the re-election of such

notorious isolationists as Senator Brooks of Illinois and Senator Johnson of California.

Johnson was one of the group of "willful men" who shattered the dreams of President Wilson for world peace. A generation later, Dewey supports him for a seat in the senate with a voice to decide the fate of world peace again. Johnson hasn't changed. Has Dewey?

Organized labor is deeply interested in these things. More than two million union men are in the armed services. Scarcely a working man's family has been left untouched by sacrifice and sorrow.

We don't want it to happen again. A third world war would sweep civilization to the brink of the abyss of anarchy. It is impossible for nations to go forward economically and spiritually in the face of recurrent holocausts.

But we will get a third world war if our leaders fail either through inexperience or inclination to create a world organization that can disarm aggressor or "mad dog" nations, such as President Roosevelt warned us of in his Chicago speech in 1937.

Today we recall other warnings of Roosevelt. We remember the immediate steps he took back in 1933 to rebuild the navy the Republicans had sunk after they sunk the League of Nations.

In that year he allocated 238 million dollars of public works funds to build 32 warships. That was more money than the Republicans had spent for naval construction in the 12 years they ran the nation.

The other steps Roosevelt took to prepare us for war are too well remembered to



enumerate further. The record speaks for itself.

And so does the peacetime record of the Republican party through the administrations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. They were in power for 12 years. And they asked for 16.

But millions of unemployed, hungry and despairing Americans voted them out of office. Those millions are working today at wages higher than in any previous period of

history. The domestic economy has been kept under control. Prices have been kept down in spite of the stress of war. Inflation has been prevented. Labor has been protected and business has prospered.

With an era of peace before us, labor can advance along with business toward new levels of employment and productivity.

To assure that era of peace, organized labor and unorganized labor are voting for Roosevelt on November 7.

## It's Tom Dewey, Crashing a Picket Line!



MEMBERS OF THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 6, WERE PLODDING BACK AND FORTH UNEVENTFULLY IN FRONT OF THE HIGH-PRICED COLONY CLUB, AT 564 PARK AVE. THE OTHER DAY, WHEN A CAR PULLED UP AT THE DOOR. THE PASSENGER: DISTRICT ATTORNEY THOMAS E. DEWEY. MR. DEWEY BRUSHED PAST THE PICKET LINE AND MADE A SPEECH TO SOME LUNCHING LADIES. THE LADIES WERE AS EXCITED ABOUT THE PICKETS AS THEY WERE ABOUT HANDSOME MR. DEWEY. THEY CALLED THE COPS, BUT WERE TOLD THE PICKETS WERE WITHIN THEIR RIGHTS.—PM, March 21, 1941



# *We Ate Under the New Deal*

## *— We Didn't Eat Under Republican Free Enterprise*

Editor's Note—At the request of J. B. S. Hardman, editor of *The Advance*, official publication of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the following article on the election was prepared for national circulation by a committee of trade union editors supporting President Roosevelt. In it President Tobin relates a few of the many reasons why working men should protect themselves by retaining the Roosevelt administration.

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

**T**HE Teamsters' Union is supporting President Roosevelt for re-election. We are doing this because our 625,000 members are part of the masses of America who have benefited by the New Deal philosophy of government.

Our choice in this campaign is between some more of the New Deal or some more of Free Enterprise.

We had 12 years of Free Enterprise from 1920 through 1932. And 12 years of the New Deal from 1932 through 1944. There is no uncertainty about our decision. We are not choosing blindly. We are going along with the man who brought us where we are.

When we cast our lot against Free Enterprise, we are not voting for regimentation, bureaucracy or slavery. Those are the words our enemies use to scare us into voting against our friends.

We favor private enterprise because we earn our living from the profits of business. We do not favor a socialistic form of government. We are not frightened because some man whom the Republicans claim is a Communist is also voting for Roosevelt.

But we do not favor the kind of Free Enterprise the Republicans are talking about in this campaign. We got that kind of Free Enterprise after the last war. It came to us with Harding, disguised as "normalcy."

The theory behind it was that what was good for business was good for the country.

Our progress was judged by the profits of corporations. If these profits went high enough, the Republicans told us that everyone would be delirious with joy. We would

have two cars in every garage and a chicken in every pot.

Those were the campaign slogans of Hoover, the man who followed Free Enterprise to the brink of revolution. And when I say revolution, that is exactly what I mean. No man who was close to the restless, hungering masses could call it anything less.

With mobs of unemployed seizing public buildings, revolution—not prosperity—was just around the corner.

That was where Free Enterprise left us back in 1932. That was where the New Deal began.

Thousands of members of the Teamsters' Union were walking the streets in those days. When Roosevelt came in, they went to work for the CWA and later WPA. They began to eat regularly again.

They endured the cruel jibes of the Republicans who had made them objects of public charity. They were tided over a period of mass hunger by the New Deal.

During that period the New Deal incurred the undying enmity of the Free Enterprise Republicans. First, because it spent tax money to feed the victims of an economic catastrophe. Second, because in giving these victims work to do for the government, the New Deal protected the prevailing wage scales of organized labor.

Ordinarily, in times of unemployment, Free Enterprise employers reap a harvest. They reduce wages and cripple unions.

Then, when the depression is over, wages remain low and the unions are not strong enough to win back what they have lost.



The glaring difference between the New Deal and Free Enterprise is in their attitudes toward unemployment. Hoover maintained that relief was a local responsibility, even though cities and states were bankrupt before the colossal task that confronted them.

Roosevelt accepted relief as a federal responsibility.

In this campaign we hear Dewey, the crown prince of Hoover, claiming that private industry will protect us from another depression. All we must do, we are told, is to make it easy for industry to get back into peacetime production and to reduce its post-war taxes.

In other words, the very men who maintained that the relief of private citizens was

not a federal function, now maintain that the relief of business is a federal function.

There we uncover the basic conflicts between the New Deal and Free Enterprise. The New Deal protects human rights. Free Enterprise protects property rights.

All this talk about letting business avert the next depression alarms us. We heard that before the last depression.

Free Enterprise failed then.

We think it will fail again.

We don't want to go back to raking leaves while the Republicans drive by in their big cars and laugh at us.

We ate under the New Deal. We didn't eat under Free Enterprise. So the Teamsters' Union is going down the line for Roosevelt on November 7.

## Baltimore Paper Nails Another Dewey Lie

**G**OVERNOR DEWEY misrepresented the facts when he said the country had "more than 10 million men unemployed continuously from 1933 through 1940."

Any historian could have told him that the Hoover administration bequeathed to America 13 million unemployed, and that this volume had been cut to less than 7 million by 1937, thanks to the rapidest recovery the nation had ever experienced. At that point Mr. Roosevelt attempted to satisfy his conservative critics by adopting their fiscal policies.

The ensuing recession permitted unemployment to rise again toward 10 million; and by then Congress had fallen into the hands of a conservative coalition which effectively balked further fundamental social reform.

It is perfectly true that the country dur-

ing Mr. Roosevelt's administration failed to solve the problem of unemployment. But it is also true that the whole record of the 30's demonstrates the impossibility of solving it by conservative, conventional policies. Every attempt to get at its roots has been bitterly fought by the very interests that are now represented by Governor Dewey.

Unemployment is a disease of modern society, and within the framework of capitalism can be solved only by a liberal program of high, real wages, social security, progressive taxes, and policies that avert catastrophic depressions. Governor Dewey opposes that kind of program. Mr. Roosevelt has always been for it. The public can judge which offers the brighter hope of prosperity and a job for everybody.

—*Baltimore Federationist.*

## It's the Same Old Republican Party of 1920

**R**EPUBLICAN attitude toward U. S. participation in world affairs has not changed one bit since 1920, no matter what impression the bigwigs of the party try to create. The Republican party was for U. S. participation in the league of nations—with

reservations. The Republican party was for U. S. membership in the world court—with more reservations.

Well, we have a second world war and there are no reservations about that.

—*Dolores (Colo.) Star.*



# Conscription is Essential to Peace

## But Socialists Hitler and Thomas Have Other Plans

BY LESTER M. HUNT

**N**ORMAN THOMAS has a postwar plan. It is the kind of a plan you would expect from a man who has spent so much of his time fawning on the Germans and Japs while they were killing Thomas's fellow countrymen.

His "plan" fits in perfectly with Hitler's plan for future conquest, which is not surprising when you remember that Thomas is the head of the Socialist party in the United States while Hitler is the leader of the Socialist party in Germany.

Just a couple of Socialist boys looking at the world through blood-smeared glasses.

Thomas's plan is nothing but a proposal to make the United States a weakling in a world of giants. He would turn back the clock to the "good old days" when Americans thought they were isolated from the world by a couple of oceans.

Thomas's first step in reorganizing the world for peace would be to prevent peacetime conscription in the United States. His "plan" is directed against the United States, and no other nation.

By abolishing conscription, Thomas would wipe out our army and navy. He would remove us as a major power with a voice in world affairs. He would destroy our ability to keep the peace of the world.

Thomas's anti-conscription propaganda is directed at labor unions.

It is being circulated among union leaders under the name of the "Postwar World Council" with a letter signed by Broadus Mitchell and bearing the names of Thomas as chairman and Oswald Garrison Villard as treasurer.

Villard is an apologist for Pegler and *The Chicago Tribune*. He was recently quoted at length by *The Reader's Digest*, which has become notorious for its anti-labor and isolationist bias.

Thomas's propaganda attempts to arouse labor unions against conscription on the ground that "the army makes strike breakers." And in support of that assertion, he goes back 34 years into history. And not American history, either. He goes to France.

He recalls that way back in 1910 the French government called out the troops in a railway strike. That is supposed to prove Thomas's contention that conscription is bad for the United States.

But he forgets that back in 1910 in this country, strikes were being broken by private armies, not the United States army. Employers had armies of gunmen mobilized by private detective agencies whenever they were needed.

And if those were not sufficient, the local sheriff could always be relied on to swear in enough special deputies to break a strike. As long as Thomas is talking about strike breaking, why doesn't he talk about this country instead of going to France 34 years ago?

The conditions he mentions no longer exist even in France. It must have taken a lot of research to dig up that one weak argument.

Incidentally, it was the Roosevelt administration, which Thomas bitterly opposes, that made it illegal to transport professional strike-breakers from one state to another.

Another of Thomas's appeals is based on the reactionary idea that a working man's son should quit school and help support the family at the age of 18. He points out that a year in the army would deprive a family of the earnings of the son. In doing so he gives tacit approval to the theory that the sons of working men should not have a college education.

As a matter of fact, a year of military



service would give most young men a technical education they would never receive otherwise.

The modern army is a scientific institution. It requires the services of specialists in every craft from cooks to mechanics. It requires artists for camouflage, draftsmen, electricians, engineers, chemists, surveyors and practically every other occupation of civilian life.

It trains the men it needs for these jobs. Most young men going into the army at the age of 18 would come out with a trade or a profession. Then they could support still better the families for whom Thomas sheds a hypocritical tear.

Or they could go to college for advanced education in the subjects to which the army had opened their eyes. Conscription would probably increase college enrollment. Even if a boy learned nothing useful to him in maturity, he would return to civilian life in better health than most boys of that age prior to the war.

Thomas also loosely states that conscription would create "a military institution which must inevitably lead to war."

Again he is tricky with history. The United States has never been prepared for any war in which it was engaged. It was always a peaceful nation that never anticipated war until it came.

Failure to be prepared never prevented a war. But by Thomas's peculiar Socialistic reasoning, being prepared will bring the wars that unpreparedness never spared us.

In our last two great wars, we had better luck than we deserved. In the first World War we had time to prepare while the British navy ruled the seas and the French and British armies held the line on the Western Front. In this war we had the British navy and the Russian army to hold the hordes of Hitler until we got ready to strike.

Next time, according to all the indications, Germany will strike us first. We won't have a chance to prepare while allies hold the enemy at bay.

Yet Thomas would abolish conscription

in the United States, thereby hastening the day when Germany will strike again.

And will Germany strike again?

She certainly will. She is even advertising it in advance. On the very day that Thomas's "postwar plan" arrived in the mail, a German broadcaster told the people of Belgium—"We'll be back some day."

That grim warning of the future was issued as the German armies were being thrown out of Belgium. As the "master race" fled for home with the bayonets of "inferior" races prodding their posteriors, they still had time to fling this threat over their shoulders at the Belgians.

Germany may change her strategy but she will never change her determination to rule the world. Only strong military forces will keep her from realizing this ambition.

The three big military powers in the world today are Russia, England and the United States. With a navy that surpasses Britain's and an army that equals Russia's, we can discuss the future with them as equals, each secure in its strength.

Does Thomas think the United States could sit as an equal with Russia and England if we had no navy and no army? Yet, that is what he proposes.

If we again become impotent we will lose the confidence of our allies and the respect of our enemies. We will be powerless to guide the destiny of the world for our own welfare. Stronger nations will guide it for their welfare.

Thomas's plan to scuttle the army and navy would divide the allies just as Hitler, a fellow Socialist, has tried to divide them. It would deal us out and make us a sitting duck for the day when Germany again raises her rifle.

Maybe that is not Thomas's intention. But it fits in with his past activity. Ever since war became imminent Thomas has been screaming against everything that would make us ready for it.

After war came Thomas continued his sabotage. He is a promoter of the fanatical Fellowship of Reconciliation which



showed its contempt for American sacrifices in this war by decorating the graves in a Jap Buddhist cemetery in Oregon.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation is one of the organizations which is supporting the Socialist Workers in their attempts to destroy unionism in Minneapolis. The Socialist Workers have also been working along parallel lines with the Socialist Hitler and

the Socialist Thomas to weaken America's war effort.

They couldn't do much this time. But they will make up for it next time, if they can steal our armor before the battle starts.

The only sensible measure of defense for the United States is to continue a program of universal military training until the danger of another war has permanently passed.

## Political Paul Revere "Gallups" for GOP

**I**F ONE can place any reliance on the Gallup poll on presidential preference, Governor Thomas E. Dewey is not only sweeping the middle west and the mountain states but he has both New York and Pennsylvania in the bag for sure. And "me, too," straw votes appear to follow the same trend as the Gallup survey.

But strangely enough, in August of 1936, according to the Gallup poll Governor Alf Landon of Kansas was carrying New York state by 190,000; he was safe in New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, not to mention Vermont and Maine.

The Landon sweep was of such proportions—so the good Dr. Gallup said—that if the election had been held on August 17, 1936, Landon would have had 271 electoral votes to President Roosevelt's doubtful 259. Landon carried Vermont and Maine.

Four years ago, by the same coincidence, the Gallup poll had Wendell Willkie carrying New York by approximately the same majority Landon was supposed to have won in 1936.

On August 4, 1940, the Gallup bureau supplied the newspapers with a shaded map showing Wendell Willkie carrying all the states in the union except the deep south and the border states, California, Nevada, Washington, Montana, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

Willkie had an aggregate of 304 electoral votes and Mr. Roosevelt puddled along with only 227. Mr. Roosevelt won the election that year with 449 electoral votes to 82 for Wendell Willkie. The newspapers insisted up to the opening of the polls on November 5, 1940, that Willkie would sweep the nation.

Of course everybody is entitled to his own deduction as to the reason for these "scientific" surveys which have, since 1932, always indicated that the Republicans were away out in front, but in the light of the election results of the last 12 years it is equally true that everyone is entitled to make his own appraisal of the validity of the Gallup polls which now follow the identical patterns of 1932, 1936 and 1940.

—*Minnesota Union Advocate.*

## OPA Must Check Profiteers After War

**C**HESTER BOWLES, chief of the OPA, makes this announcement: "With the return of normal conditions, rent control must be eliminated. We must leave tenants and landlords free to make their own arrangement."

After the war, there will be an acute housing shortage. So, if Uncle Sam wipes out all

rent controls, profiteering landlords will have a Roman holiday. Then we will know what inflation really means.

What will happen to the workers under those circumstances? Perhaps Mr. Bowles can answer. And what will happen to the country if the profiteers are given a free hand?—*Chicago Union Leader.*



# Republicans Helped Business — Into Bankruptcy

BY WRIGHT PATMAN  
*Democratic Congressman from Texas*

**T**HE Republican Party has been shouting from the housetops that it is the party of prosperity.

Yet authentic figures show the reverse is true, since there have been over 50 per cent more failures in business during the administrations of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover in their 12 years of occupancy of the White House than in the 11 years since President Roosevelt has directed the destinies of this country, with financial losses over 62 per cent more.

This is not based upon any idle statement of a Democrat, but is proven by no less than the generally accepted authority of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., recognized throughout this country as an authority on statistics of business failures.

This agency is not political in any sense of the word. It caters to business men generally of all political faiths and has no interest in politics. It is engaged solely in gathering statistical facts for the guidance of business. It cannot, therefore, be accused of political bias.

Nevertheless, its figures on business failures and losses through liabilities are mute evidence that there have been far more failures and financial losses during Republican administrations than under Democratic rule.

But let the cold figures tell their own story of the truth that small businesses have suffered to a far greater extent while Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover were in control of the national government from 1921 through 1932 than from 1933 to 1943, inclusive, when President Roosevelt has directed federal government affairs.

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., cannot be charged with collecting these figures by way of

deadly comparison for any political reasons as between Republican and Democratic rule.

Nevertheless, they tell a convincing story how varied businesses have suffered under Republican rule.

These data demonstrate that it is the smaller companies engaged in manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, construction and servicing types of activities that have been forced into bankruptcy.

The following figures represent the number of failures between 1921 and 1932, inclusive, or during the 12 years of the administrations of Presidents, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, and from 1933 to 1943, or 11 years, during which period Mr. Roosevelt has been President:

NUMBER OF FAILURES

	Harding, Coolidge, Hoover	President Roosevelt
1921.....	19,652	1933..... 20,307
1922.....	23,676	1934..... 12,091
1923.....	18,718	1935..... 12,244
1924.....	20,615	1936..... 9,607
1925.....	21,214	1937..... 9,490
1926.....	21,773	1938..... 12,836
1927.....	23,146	1939..... 11,408
1928.....	23,842	1940..... 13,619
1929.....	22,909	1941..... 11,848
1930.....	26,355	1942..... 9,445
1931.....	28,285	1943..... 3,221
1932.....	31,822	
Total....	282,007	Total.... 126,116
Average....	23,500	Average.... 11,427

It will be observed from these figures that there were 51 per cent more failures during the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover regimes than under the administration of President Roosevelt.



There is the further fact, too, that under Harding-Coolidge-Hoover control of government policies the number of failures increased progressively year after year from 1921 to 1932, inclusive, excepting for a few slight variations, climaxing with the greatest number in 1932, when there were 31,822 failures through bankruptcies.

On the contrary, during the three terms of 11 years of President Roosevelt just the opposite is true.

The greatest number was in 1933, when the President took over the reins of government when business was in chaos, banks were closed, and heroic efforts of the Roosevelt administration decreased the number of failures to 20,307, or 11,515 less than 1932. These failures declined in his 11 years as they increased under the three administrations of Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. This is a most interesting comparison as showing the complete reversal brought about by President Roosevelt.

The story is no different when liabilities of industrial and commercial concerns are considered. In the same comparison of years for Republican and Democratic rule, the losses shown by Dun & Bradstreet statistics show the following deadly parallel:

TOTAL LIABILITIES			
Harding, Coolidge, Hoover		President Roosevelt	
1921..	\$627,401,000	1933..	\$502,830,000
1922..	623,895,000	1934..	333,959,000
1923..	539,387,000	1935..	310,580,000
1924..	543,226,000	1936..	203,173,000
1925..	443,744,000	1937..	183,253,000
1926..	409,233,000	1938..	246,505,000
1927..	520,105,000	1939..	168,204,000
1928..	489,559,000	1940..	166,684,000
1929..	483,252,000	1941..	136,104,000
1930..	668,282,000	1942..	100,763,000
1931..	736,310,000	1943..	45,339,000
1932..	928,313,000		
Total.	\$7,012,707,000	Total.	\$2,397,394,000
Aver..	\$584,392,000	Aver..	\$217,945,000

Here is further concrete proof from a disinterested and unbiased source that under

12 years of Republican control of the federal government the average yearly losses were 62.7 per cent greater than under the present 11 years of President Roosevelt.

Again the losses by business, most of them generally small enterprises, increased almost yearly from 1921 to 1932 when the tremendous peak of \$928,313,000 was reached, whereas just the counterpart is true with respect to the 11 years that President Roosevelt has been in power.

And the peak of decrease was reached in 1943, with but \$45,339,000 losses throughout the entire year.

The deduction to be made from these figures of failures and liability losses is that it has been small businesses which have been penalized under Republican domination, whereas big business has prospered under that control.

This is shown by the fact that of the 282,007 failures during Republican rule the average individual loss was \$26,765.

Moreover, aside from the injury to small business through these failures, the creditors have lost \$7,012,707,000 as compared with only \$2,397,394,000 during Mr. Roosevelt's regime.

The fact that small business has prospered more under Democratic than Republican rule with less failures and smaller losses proves conclusively that the prosperity under Republicans has been beneficial to the big interests and harmful to small business.

Little business, we have been told for years, is the backbone of the nation, but its back has been systematically bent if not broken by the Republican policy as evidenced from these undeniable facts.

It is the encroachment of big business that is responsible for the heavier number of failures and money losses. It cannot be said that the decline in these losses is due entirely to the war. The failures from 1933 — before the war started — to 1940, inclusive, averaged 12,700 while the liabilities were \$264,398,000.



During the previous Republican administrations, however, the failures averaged 123,500 and the liabilities \$584,392,000.

It cannot be said, therefore, that the war had helped the Roosevelt administration during these eight years since it was non-existent in this period insofar as this country is concerned. Under the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover administrations failures were

almost 50 per cent more and liabilities 55 per cent more.

Many people, and especially business men, have been bamboozled by the Republican speech makers that the Republican party has been the party of prosperity.

Yes; it has been the party of prosperity for big business, but it has also been the party of depression for small business.

## Let the Troops Read About This One

**T**HE so-called strike of 25,000 over-the-road truck drivers who are members of the AFL Teamsters' Union was really a strike of some 103 firms engaged in the interstate trucking industry against an order of the National War Labor Board which some nine months ago raised the wages of these drivers 7 cents per hour.

Although a considerable number of trucking firms promptly accepted the order and granted the increase to their employees, the recalcitrant firms in the midwestern state area claimed it was "impossible" for them to make this increase and stay in business.

If this statement was even approximately true, these firms could have applied for and received permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase their rates or else take their case to the courts. They proceeded to do nothing and simply ignored the NWLB order.

After patient waiting, the union members

involved finally took a strike vote and determined to strike legally on June 30. However, it was agreed to further delay the walk-out pending further action by the NWLB to force these employers to obey the law.

When they finally did walk out, they made careful arrangements with the army to keep essential war cargoes moving and promptly delivered. Where this had broken down, army officers charged that it was the result of a "lockout" by the truckers, some of whom had refused to let their trucks be moved.

Thus, in the face of this "strike" by the trucking firms the government had the only alternative left, to take them over and operate them, which is what is now being done. It would be well if these cold facts are given to our fighting men who see red when they read of strikes, but rarely are given the complete picture of the reason for them.

—*St. Louis Labor Tribune.*

## Witt Hanley Dies in Chicago

**W**ILLIAM J. (WITT) HANLEY, secretary of Local No. 703, Chicago, died on September 23 after an illness which culminated a year of poor health.

He was also a trustee of the Chicago Joint Council of Teamsters and a leader in the affairs of the union for many years. He

was popular with the membership in whose interests he worked so long.

The funeral was attended by many public officials and hundreds of personal friends came to pay tribute to his memory at the mortuary and at the church services.

That the Farm Bloc is neither a spokesman for farmers nor a bloc of farmers is indicated by its fight against FSA, the agency of small farmers and one of the most important factors in raising farm production by 30 per cent over the preceding five-year average.—*The Chicago Union Teacher.*



# *New Jersey AFL for Roosevelt*

—Tobin Commends CIO, Delegates Voice Approval

**A** FIGHTING SPEECH that brought the delegates of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor convention to their feet with a unanimous indorsement for President Roosevelt was delivered on October 10 by Daniel J. Tobin, head of the labor division of the Democratic National Committee.

Tobin paid a high tribute to the CIO in his talk to the AFL unionists of New Jersey.

"The CIO is doing a great job in getting the working vote registered and in impressing working men with the importance of the re-election of Roosevelt," he said.

"Don't let anybody tell you they are not. Don't let any politician tell you that the interests of the CIO and the AFL are not identical in this campaign. Don't let your enemies kid you into thinking that the re-election of Roosevelt will be good for the CIO and bad for the AFL.

"If Roosevelt loses, it will be bad for everybody. Labor will suffer far more than it did after the last war. The open shop crowd will take all of labor for a ride—not just the CIO but the AFL, too."

And to prove what he meant, Tobin cited these figures:

**Union Membership under Pres. Wilson . . . 5,000,000**

**Union Membership under Pres. Hoover . . . 2,800,000**

**Union Membership under Pres. Roosevelt . . 13,000,000**

These figures show that under the Democratic administration of Wilson, supported by the late Sam Gompers, union membership reached the highest point in its history up to that time.

Under the Republican administration of Harding, opposed by Gompers, union mem-

bership began to decline and reached its low point during the administration of Hoover.

When the Democrats came back with Roosevelt, organized labor began to rise and now stands at the highest point it has ever reached.

Tobin warned the New Jersey delegates that a Dewey Republican victory on November 7 would mean the start of another decline, more disastrous than that which came with Harding.

"Look at the men behind Dewey," Tobin said. "You see Girdler, Weir, Hoover, McCormick, Pew, Taft and other men who have financed and encouraged the Republican revolt against Roosevelt and labor in the halls of Congress.

"This revolt resulted in the passage of the Smith-Connally Act, the defeat of the federal soldier-vote bill, the defeat of the Kilgore bill to provide federal unemployment compensation for men thrown out of work during the reconversion of industry from war to peace production.

"These same men favored legislation that would give industry billions of dollars in tax reductions if they failed to make their normal profits during reconversion.

"But they refused to appropriate a nickel for the working men who will be thrown out of work during that same period.

"That expresses the basic difference between the Roosevelt and Dewey theories of government. Roosevelt favors relief for individuals. Dewey favors relief for corporations.

"This is not surprising when you remember the philosophy of Hoover, the man who picked Dewey for President. Hoover, in



one year, gave 1½ billion dollars to corporations.

"But he refused to give anything for the relief of the men who were walking the streets looking for jobs. He said it was not the business of the federal government to feed hungry men. But it was the business of the federal government to feed hungry corporations.

"That is why every man who works for wages should understand what this campaign is all about. It is a matter of self protection, of maintaining your union organization and safeguarding your wage scales and your working conditions.

"Labor is in greater danger today than it ever was before. Outside of England and the British dominions, there is no legitimate labor movement anywhere in the world.

"There is no labor movement in South America and what there was in Europe has been destroyed by the Germans.

"We in America who have devoted our lives to building labor must guard it now.

"The individual union man who does not watch the conditions in the world around him is inviting disaster. Because they are working at good wages, many men think they will always have those wages.

"They think their unions will protect them. Their unions are trying to protect them by advising them to vote on Novem-

ber 7. Out of this war has come a strange disease. It is the mental disease of Fascism. We are defeating the German armies but we must continue the fight against Fascism wherever we find it.

**"We have been fighting Fascism in the United States. Every Fascist is active in this campaign and is voting against Roosevelt. Every Fascist is opposed to unions because unions are the bulwark of democracy.**

"Behind this election campaign is a drive to wipe out the unions or so cripple them that they cannot protect the welfare of their members. Maybe you think nothing can happen to your unions.

"But once the laws that protect labor are repealed, organized labor can be wiped out almost over night. And if you don't think the federal laws can be repealed, look at what is happening in many states of the South and Midwest. Anti-labor legislation is being enacted by state legislatures.

"It is being prepared by the corporations fighting labor in this campaign—the corporations that are trying to get Roosevelt out of the White House. We know what they have done in every state where they obtained control. We have seen what they are trying to do in Congress.

"It is our business to stop them cold in their tracks at the polls in November."

## New York Times Comes Out for Roosevelt

**A**FTER listening to the extravagant and irresponsible statements of Governor Dewey, *The New York Times*, probably the nation's most influential newspaper, has come out for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

The *Times* opposed a third term and supported Wendell Willkie. But after watching

the progress of the campaign and weighing the issues, that newspaper prefers a fourth term for Roosevelt to a first term for Dewey.

The announcement of the *Times* was hailed with delight by Democrats who believe this assures that Roosevelt will carry New York state. If he does, he's in.

There can be no doubt now that we have been going through a political revolution in this country. The one-time liberal governor of Wisconsin, Phil LaFollette, is now talking the same language as the Chicago Tribune, which is still fighting the Civil War.—*Minnesota Teamster.*



# No Police Court Lawyers Wanted

## Can Dewey Match Stalin and Churchill at Peace Table?

THEY won't be needing any police court lawyers at the peace table of the United Nations. Every nation in the world will be represented by its wisest, its most experienced and its most able men.

They will all be backed up by the biggest piles of blue chips in history. Every nation will be playing for keeps. Some nations will want territory at the expense of other nations. All will want something.

The seeds of a third world war will be sown at that conference unless it is dominated by bold and courageous men whose eyes are on the future of the world rather than on some temporary gain for themselves at the price of world security.

Josef Stalin of Russia and Winston Churchill of England will be the dominant figures of their nations. Russia will not be represented by the local prosecutor in Moscow. Britain will not be represented by some young, ambitious barrister with more enthusiasm than experience.

The lawyers present will be brilliant constitutional lawyers, familiar with the laws of all nations and able to discuss any legal problem which may arise.

The statesmen will be men who know the internal affairs of other nations as well as their own. They will be prepared for any problem. So will the diplomats and the military and naval chieftains.

The peace conference will bring together the greatest men in the world, prepared to reach conclusions that will affect the fate of humanity for generations to come.

Who will the United States send?

Will it be the slick little prosecutor from New York? Tom Dewey may know something about police court law. He may be able to prosecute stumble bums for vagrancy.

But he won't be appearing before a night

court magistrate when he sits down with Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin. He'll be dealing with two of the strongest characters of history—men who are probably better informed on United States affairs than Dewey.

Dewey will be lucky if he doesn't come home without his shirt and his mustache. And the United States will be lucky if, through some blunder of inexperience or ignorance, Russia and England have not written the peace treaty and organized a combination to control the world.

The people of this country will be lucky if they have escaped another war with its grewsome toll of blood and suffering.

But should we leave all this to luck? Should we rely solely on the hope that Churchill and Stalin and Chiang Kai-Shek and the other skillful diplomats of Europe and Asia will be kind to our boy Tom and not take advantage of his innocence?

We believe the price is too high for that kind of a risk. We don't want to bet the lives of our sons and grandsons on Dewey's skill and sagacity against Churchill and Stalin.

Not in view of Dewey's wavering record on world affairs. He changes his mind too often and we are never sure at the moment whether Dewey is a tentative internationalist or a modified isolationist.

We know he is supported by the same rabid isolationists who killed the League of Nations and prevented international cooperation to avert this war.

It would take a man of unyielding courage—like Wendell Willkie—to resist the pressure of the *Chicago Tribune*. Dewey has never shown that courage. He has never shown that he understands the fundamental issues of this campaign.

This isn't a campaign to reduce the taxes



of some corporation. It is a campaign to reduce the constant threat of world war.

Roosevelt has matched wits and ability with both Churchill and Stalin. He has dominated the trend of the war. He will dominate the peace conference if we give him the authority on November 7.

Think of that when you go to the polls. There are still plenty of petty racketeers in New York for Dewey to worry about. And there are plenty of problems of world peace for Roosevelt to worry about. We should keep each man at the work for which he is best fitted.

## Will They Revive the Apple Business?

**W**HAT hope do the Republicans offer the war workers and the returning veterans? Well, they are pledged to "adopt a program to put men to work in peace industry as promptly as possible and with special attention to those who have made sacrifice by serving in the armed forces."

That sounds right and proper enough, but how do they propose to do it?

One thing is certain, it won't be done if big business puts its back up and decides

that it doesn't want to provide full employment. This becomes apparent by reading the next few lines in the platform where it is stated: "We shall promote the fullest stable employment through private enterprise." Anyone who can recall the years of 1930-31 knows what that means. Hoover promoted employment through private enterprise but the only enterprise that participated in the program were the apple growers.

—*Pennsylvania Teamster.*

## Chicago Teamsters Assail Tribune

The following telegram is similar to hundreds received at International headquarters:

We take great pleasure in advising you that at a regular meeting of Teamsters' Joint Council No. 25 held October 10, 1944, the entire membership of 49 local unions of Chicago and vicinity, representing approximately 75,000 members, unanimously adopted the following resolution and directed that a copy be sent to you:

"Resolved, that the malicious and untrue statements made in reference to your character by the Chicago Daily Tribune in the issue of Monday, October 2, 1944, which states, 'Tobin Linked to Brawl After FDR Speech,' in a special dispatch from Washington, D. C., dated October 1, deserves the highest condemnation of any honest-thinking person, and this Joint Council, which had approximately 60 delegates in attendance at the dinner at Washington, stands ready to disprove that you at any time, in any way, were near the incident referred to involving two officers of the United States navy.

"Many of these delegates have been personally interviewed and are unanimous in their testimony that you went immediately to your room. The allegation that you were involved in any brawl is preposterous upon its face, as there were 70 noted newspaper writers and columnists in the lobby discussing the President's speech and certainly any alleged scuffle would have been front-page news the following morning had any Teamster official been involved in such an incident as recounted by the Chicago Tribune. The officers and delegates of Teamsters' Joint Council No. 25, Chicago, Illinois, wish to reiterate their confidence in your leadership and deprecate the fact that the newspapers attempted to smear your character and integrity because of your outstanding position as a national labor leader."

FRANK BROWN,

President, Teamsters' Joint Council No. 25,  
216 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



## *Two More Dewey Lies Blasted*

### Roosevelt Quotes Law on Demobilization

**T**wo more of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign lies were blasted in the second speech of President Roosevelt from Washington, D. C., on October 5.

Here's what the President said about demobilization and wartime controls:

My Fellow Americans—I am speaking to you tonight from the White House. I am speaking particularly on behalf of those Americans who, regardless of party, very much hope there will be recorded a large registration and a large vote this fall. I know from personal experience how effective precinct workers of all parties throughout the nation can be in assuring a large vote.

We are holding a national election despite all the prophecies of some politicians and a few newspapers who have stated, time and again in the past, that it was my sinister purpose to abolish all elections and to deprive the American people of the right to vote.

These same people, caring more for material riches than human rights, try to build up bogies of dictatorship in this republic, although they know that free elections will always protect our nation against any such possibility.

Nobody will ever deprive the American people of the right to vote except the American people themselves—and the only way they could do that is by not voting.

**This year for many millions of our young men in the armed forces and the merchant marine and similar services, it will be difficult in many cases—and impossible in some cases—to register and vote.**

I think the people will be able to fix the responsibility for this state of affairs, for they know that during this last year there

were politicians who quite openly worked to restrict the use of the ballot in this election, hoping selfishly for a small vote.

It may sound to you repetitious on my part but it is my plain duty to reiterate to you that this war for the preservation of our civilization is not won yet.

In the war our forces and those of our allies are steadily, relentlessly carrying the attack to the enemy.

The allied armies under Gen. Eisenhower have waged during the past four months one of the most brilliant campaigns in military history—a campaign which has carried us from the beaches of Normandy and of southern France into the frontiers of Germany itself.

In the Pacific, our naval task forces have advanced to attack the Japanese, more than 5,000 miles west of Pearl Harbor.

But German and Japanese resistance remains as determined—as fanatical—as ever.

**The guns of Hitler's gestapo are silencing those German officers who have sense enough to know that every day that the fighting continues means that much more ruin and destruction for their beaten country. We shall have to fight our way across the Rhine—we may have to fight every inch of the way to Berlin.**

But we Americans and our British and Russian and French and Polish allies—all the massed forces of the United Nations—will not stop short of our final goal.

Nor will all of our goals have been achieved when the shooting stops. We must be able to present to our returning heroes an America which is stronger and more prosperous, more deeply devoted to the ways of democracy, than ever before.

"The land of opportunity"—that's what our forefathers called this country. By God's grace, it must always be the land of



opportunity for the individual citizen—ever broader opportunity.

**We have fought our way out of economic crisis—we are fighting our way through the bitterest of all wars—and our fighting men and women—our plain, everyday citizens—have a right to enjoy the fruits of victory.**

Of course, all of us who have sons on active service overseas want to have our boys come home at the earliest possible moment consistent with our national safety. And they will come home and be returned to civilian life at the earliest possible moment consistent with our national safety.

The record is clear on this matter and dates back many months.

Bills to provide a national program for demobilization and postwar adjustment were introduced by Senator George and Senator Murray last February.

This legislation, since May 20, 1944, has contained the following provision: "The War and Navy departments shall not retain persons in the armed forces for the purpose of preventing unemployment or awaiting opportunities for employment."

This provision was approved by the War Department and by this administration.

On June 12, the director of war mobilization, Justice Byrnes, made a public statement in behalf of this bill. He said:

"Our fighting men are entitled to first consideration in any plan of demobilization. Their orderly release at the earliest possible moment consistent with the effective prosecution of the war has ever been the primary consideration of both the President and the joint chiefs of staff."

On September 6 the War Department issued its plan for speedy demobilization, based upon the wishes of the soldiers themselves.

The George bill has been passed by the Congress, signed by me, and is now the law. That law is there, for all

**Americans to read—and you do not need legal training to understand it.**

It seems a pity that reckless words, based on unauthoritative sources, should be used to mislead and to weaken the morale of our men on the fighting fronts and the members of their families here at home.

When our enemies are finally defeated, we all want to see an end at the earliest practicable moment to wartime restrictions and wartime controls.

Strict provisions for the ending of these inconveniences have been written into our wartime laws.

Those who fear that wartime measures, like price and rent control and rationing, for example, might be continued indefinitely into peacetime, should examine these laws.

They will find that they are all temporary—to expire either at an early fixed date, or at the end of the war, or six months after the war, or sooner, if the Congress or the President so determines.

The American people do not need, and no national administration would dare to ask them, to tolerate any indefinite continuance in peacetime of the controls essential in wartime.

The power of the will of the American people expressed through the free ballot is the surest protection against the weakening of our democracy by "regimentation" or by any alien doctrines.

It is a source of regret to all decent Americans that some political propagandists are now dragging red herrings across the trail of this national election.

For example, labor baiters and bigots and some politicians use the term "Communism" loosely and apply it to every progressive social measure and to the views of every foreign-born citizen with whom they disagree.

They forget that we in the United States are all descended from immigrants (all except the Indians); and there is no better



proof of that fact than the heroic names on our casualty lists.

I have just been looking at a statement by Representative Anderson, chairman of the House committee on campaign expenditures, about a document recently sent free, through the mails, by one senator and 12 representatives—all of them Republicans.

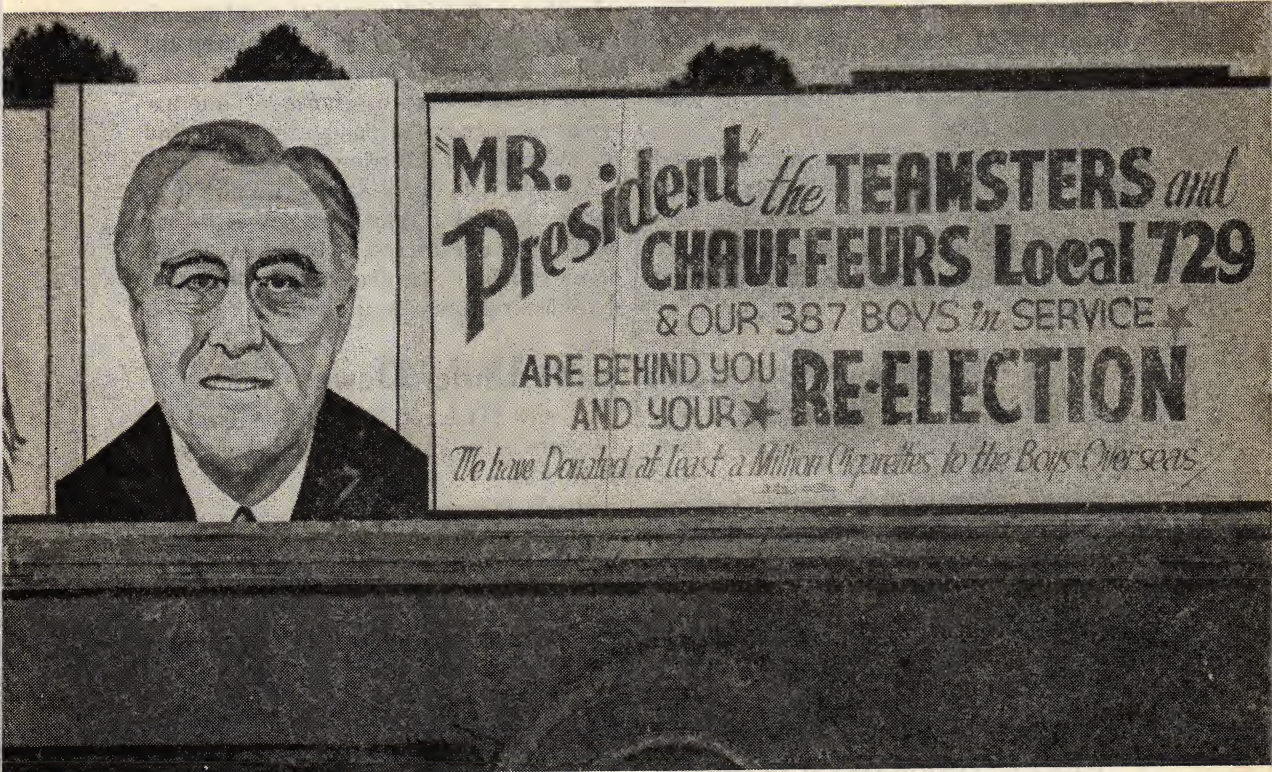
They evidently thought highly of this document, for they had more than 3,000,000 copies printed by the government printing office—requiring more than 18 tons of scarce and expensive paper—and sent them through the mails all over the country at the taxpayers' expense.

Now—let us look at this document to see what made it so important to 13 Republican leaders at this stage of the war when many millions of our men are fighting for freedom.

Well—this document says that the “red specter of Communism is stalking our country from east to west, from north to south”—the charge being that the Roosevelt administration is part of a gigantic plot to sell our democracy out to the Communists.

This form of fear propaganda is not new among rabble rousers and fomenters of class hatred—who seek to destroy democracy itself.

It was used by Mussolini's Black



The members of Local No. 729 of East St. Louis, Illinois, are making no secret of their preferences in this campaign. Above is a picture of the sign they used in a Labor Day parade and which is now prominently displayed on the Teamster Building of East St. Louis. This local is also active in the fight to defeat the reactionary Republican Congressmen Stephen A. Day and Calvin Johnson.



**Shirts and by Hitler's Brown Shirts.** It has been used before in this country by the Silver Shirts and others on the lunatic fringe.

But the sound and democratic instincts of the American people rebel against its use, particularly by their own congressmen — and at the taxpayers' expense.

I have never sought, and I do not welcome the support of any person or group committed to Communism, or Fascism, or any other foreign ideology which would undermine the American system of government or the American system of free competitive enterprise and private property.

That does not in the least interfere with the firm and friendly relationship which this nation has in this war, and will, I hope, continue to have with the Soviet Union.

The kind of economy that suits the Russian people is their own affair.

The American people are glad and proud to be allied with the gallant people of Russia, not only in winning this war but in laying the foundations for the world peace which will follow the war—and in keeping that peace.

We have seen our civilization in deadly peril. We successfully met the challenge, due to the steadfastness of our allies, to the aid we were able to give to our allies, and to the unprecedented outpouring of American manpower, American productivity and American ingenuity—and to the magnificent courage and enterprise of our fighting men and our military leadership.

What is now being won in battle must not be lost by lack of vision or by lack of faith or by division among ourselves and our allies.

We must and we will continue to be united with our allies in a powerful world organization which is ready and able to keep the peace—if necessary by force.

To provide that assurance of international security is the policy, the effort and the obligation of this administration.

We owe it to our posterity, we owe it to our heritage of freedom, we owe it to our God, to devote the rest of our lives and all of our capabilities to the building of a solid, durable structure of world peace.

## No New York Social Laws Under Dewey

**D**EWNEY said in Los Angeles that he was in favor of more social security than Roosevelt provided.

But the New York legislature has not passed a single piece of social legislation since Dewey has been governor. And Dewey controls the legislature.

Dewey has also pledged himself against racial discrimination. But he did not support the bills before the New York legislature recommended by the committee he appointed.

Dewey says he will appoint his secretary of labor "from the ranks of labor" if he is elected President. But he didn't do that in New York.

Dewey says that Roosevelt created a depression that was worse than Hoover's. What are the facts? In 10 years of Roose-

velt, only 333 banks failed. This total for 10 years is far less than in any single year of Hoover.

Here's the record:

BANK FAILURES		
Year	Number	Deposits
1929 .....	695	\$230,643,000
1930 .....	2,352	853,363,000
1931 .....	2,294	1,690,669,000
1932 .....	1,456	715,626,000
Total under Hoover in 4 years....		6,797
Total under Roosevelt in 10 years		333

In the few Roosevelt bank failures, the savings of depositors were protected by federal laws passed by the New Deal.



# AFL Condemns Dunne Mob

**O**RGANIZED LABOR in Minnesota stands unanimous in its condemnation of the 18 Dunne mobsters who went to prison for conspiring to overthrow the United States government.

This gang, all members of the revolutionary Socialist Workers party, also conspired against the labor movement, just as they conspired against the government. Since they went to prison, however, they have been squealing for help from labor, claiming they had been "framed."

They have been circularizing unions asking for "donations." Last month we published the resolution unanimously adopted by the Minnesota state CIO convention which repudiated the Dunne gang and their racket.

Here is a similar resolution passed by the AFL state convention in Minnesota:

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"WHEREAS, 18 persons convicted of seditious conspiracy are petitioning for their release from federal government prisons on the grounds they were prosecuted and sentenced because of labor union activity, and

"WHEREAS, These 18 persons were indicted and convicted solely on evidence showing they plotted to undermine the armed forces of the United States, and

"WHEREAS, These seditionists who besmirched the reputation of American Federation of Labor Unions in Minnesota by their disloyal activities against the government of the United States, and

"WHEREAS, These seditionists are promoting the circulation of petitions for their release among labor unions, and

"WHEREAS, Irreparable damage can result to the good name of American Federation of Labor Unions in Minnesota which give support to disloyal Americans who seek to masquerade as trade unionists, therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, The Minnesota Federation of Labor, in convention assembled this 20th day of September, 1944, in the city of St. Cloud, Minnesota, goes on record condemning the attempt of the 18 convicted seditionists to use the good name of Unions of the American Federation of Labor in Minnesota in petitions calling for their release from prison, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, The Minnesota State Federation of Labor hereby urges affiliated unions and all members of affiliated unions to refrain from signing such petitions for the release of any of the convicted seditionists."



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All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

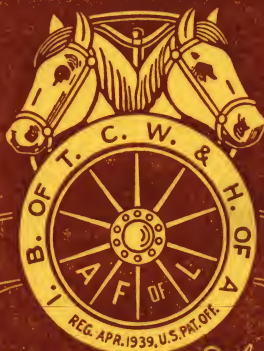
**JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary**

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

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INTERNATIONAL  
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of TEAMSTERS  
CHAUFFEURS



WAREHOUSEMEN  
AND HELPERS  
OF  
AMERICA

Affiliated with

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*Daniel J. Tolson*, General President

*John M. Gillespie*, Gen'l Sec'y-Treasurer

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